REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,552.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 44 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 21
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

92 he Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY ... 3	Leave Alleppy ...	9
,, Ratnagherry ... 4	,, Tuticorin ...	11
,, Vingorla ... 5	,, Colombo ...	12
,, Carwar ... 5	,, Galle ...	13
,, Goa ... 5	,, Nezapatam ...	16
,, Mangalore ... 6	,, Madras ...	18
,, Cannanore ... 7	,, Coconada ...	20
,, Tellicherry ... 7	,, Vizagapatam ...	21
,, Badagherry ... 7	,, Bimlipatam ...	21
,, Calicut ... 8	,, Gopaulpore ...	22
,, Beypore ... 8	,, False Point ...	23
,, Cochin ... 9	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

April 1873.			May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY ...	25	Leave BUSREH ...	14
,, Kurrachee ...	29	,, Fao ...	15
,, Gwadur ...	30	,, Kuweit ...	14
,, Muscat ...	May 2	,, Bushire ...	16
,, Bunder Abbas ...	4	,, Linga ...	19
,, Linga ...	6	,, Bunder Abbas ...	20
,, Bahrein ...	8	,, Muscat ...	22
,, Bushire ...	8	,, Guadur ...	24
,, Fao ...	10	,, Kurrachee ...	27
Arrive BUSREH ...	11	Arrive BOMBAY ...	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

120 H.P., Commander H. Hickinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine S.S. HIDALGO, 1,500 Tons, will leave about the 26th April. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers only, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

To be followed by the "Xantho."

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 1st May, to be followed by the Steamer CALYPSO, 2,384 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th May 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 18th April 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port-Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)		35	£6-10-0	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st June 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HEDIVE	3,742 Tons	800 H.P., on 14th April.	
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 28th ,,
INDUS	3,478 ,,	500 ,,	on 12th May.

RATES OF FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	,, 260

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and PUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 28th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 5th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MASSILIA, (1,640 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 2nd May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ship "LEITH,"

2,000 Tons, 200 H.P. nominal, J. Barkstron, Commander, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL about 20th May.

This Steamer has large airy SALOON and CABINS, and is admirably adapted for Passengers.

FIRST CLASS FARE ... Rs. 450,

(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information. Plan of the Cabins can be seen in the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"HARRISON LINE."

THE new and powerful fast Steam-ship "CHANCELLOR," 2,000 Tons (sister vessel to the s.s. "AMBASSADOR), will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about 15th May.

This Steamer has been specially built for the East Indian Trade and the Saloon and Cabins are well ventilated and fitted up with every improvement, luxury, and comfort. She carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE ... Rs. 500,

(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

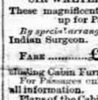
Fare ... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—



Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmutur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages...	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street,

3 Bales T cloth, 3 cases sarries, 15 cases cau de cologne of yellow ticket, 5 cases cutlery, 1 case patent spring box vesta wax taper, 1 case glass buttons, one case superior Turkish capes, 20 cases German beer, 25 boxes St. Estèphe claret, 1 case ruby beads.

1 Case ruby colour, 1 case table ornaments, 1 case empty smelling bottles, 1 case saws.

On account of whom it may concern :—
200 Cases Window and Door Glasses.

By order and on account and risk of the Indentor, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.

B B—C—15 Cases Gilt Mouldings.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1872, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagees, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY NESDAY, the 23rd day of April, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, the mortgagor, the valuable landed Properties or four Bungalows, hereinunder described, viz :

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 56 and 76 ; and all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house adjoining the etc, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 56 ; and also all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the rear or back of the lastly described messuage, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, which is the Fazundar or Land-holder thereof, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement (464.5.9) four hundred and sixty-six and five ninth square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the houses belonging to Furshotum Runsord, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise, and on the south by another public foot passage, called Bonah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., at the Bungalow at Bandora Hill, just opposite the Mount Mary.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Bandora Hill, opposite the Mount Mary, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Jostbuh, Esq., (proceeding to Europe). The same comprises, cut glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated articles, a set of camp blackwood dining table, sideboard, carved circular tables, chairs, reclining and other couches, easy and long-arm chairs, camp cots, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, screens, teapoys, hanging and table lamps, cutlery, spoons and forks, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c.

At 4 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of)
Will be sold in Auction.

A pallanquin-shaped office Shigram, with a powerful Bay Horse, and a set of harness, complete.

A handsome Grey Arab Riding Horse.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, three days prior to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF KHUMBALIA COTTON AT COTTON GREEN, COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned cotton in the juths of Dhanjee Ladha, by order of Thacker Morarjee Cawajee, and on account and at the risk of first purchaser Parsee Nanabhoy Bomanjee—

40 Bales of Khumballa New Cotton of Samwat 1929 selected from Rajaram Vullubdass under 50 candies agreement.

Marked NB by the name and seal of the said purchaser.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

The Property of a Gentleman Proceeding to Europe.

A few articles of Blackwood Household Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Campoys, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glasses, Reclining Couches, Clothes Presses, Pier Table, Hanging and Table Kerosine Lamps, Tool Chest, Glass and Crockery Ware, a English Cooking Stove, Books, Plantey &c.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness by William Middlemore.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

The date will be fixed hereafter. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain Warner.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 88, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. G. Pickering, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at Frere Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., the following parcels of Coals :—

About 250 Tons of Nixon's Merthyr Steam Coals lately landed ex ship "Otacuricho" from Cardiff, shipped by Heath, Evans & Co., and certified to be of the best description and to have been fresh, wrought and double screened at time of shipment.

About 574 Tons of Davis' Merthyr Steam Coals, lately landed ex ship "Pancaito," from Cardiff, shipped by D. Davis and Son, and certified to have been fresh, wrought and double screened at time of shipment.

Terms.—Nett cash payable on weight delivered. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and delivery to be taken within 12 days of date of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Auction Sale of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Books, &c., &c., at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above address, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., the same comprising neat cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, cruet and egg frames, hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, toast rack, table and piano candlesticks, be t steel table cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, pedicu, folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, book-case, whatnots, hatstand, tea caddy, glass epergne and ring-for-one settee, flower vases, a first-rate 6-octave square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohins, piano, stool, teapoys, sewing machine, flower stands and jars, eight-day time-piece, handsome wool brussels carpets, a black-wood gymnastic stand, double camp cots, patent India rubber, air bed and pillow, baba cots, screens, gown press, dressing glasses, bedroom chairs, hanging curtains, kerosine hanging, table, and hand lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, books, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. precisely.

A powerful Brougham Horse.

Also,

A light miniature English-built Brougham, very little used, a remarkably handsome and genteel conveyance.

A double-seated light Phaeton, nearly new.

A light Buggy by McNaught and Smith.

A Grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, showy, goes well in harness.

A handsome four-seated open Sociable, very roomy, light, and in excellent condition.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th April 1873, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Khoondajee Alowjee Patell, and Keroo Khoondajee Patell, the following landed properties.

All that piece or parcel of hilly ground, called Champacuracheo Bhatt, with date and other trees thereon, containing 7,141 square yards, situate in the village of Wadala-near Matoonga, and bounded on the east by the Government ground, on the south by the hilly ground, belonging to Pandoojee Cumbul Thackoor passage, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 11,11,12,12 and 16, in the name of Wishram Arjoon Thackoor, also 10 pieces of batty ground, containing respectively 2,459 and 519 square yards. The former pieces of ground are bounded on the east by the batty ground of Bastino Jono Cruz, and Domingos Batello, on the west, north and south by the batty ground of Cassinath Bhaio and Bastino Cruz. The latter 5 pieces of ground are bounded on the east by the batty ground of Bastino Jono Cruz, on the west by the batty ground of Dewjee Tonka Thackoor, and on the south by the batty ground of Dacool Meroo, and are standing in the name of Morojee Gopall Thackoor, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 18.

LINDLEY AND WARREN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT AND FURNITURE AND MASONIC JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of Messrs. Lindley and Warren in Apollo and Forbes Street, all the Photographic Kit, negatives, studio and reception-room fittings, &c., and a valuable lot of masonic jewellery, pertaining to that well-known Photographic Establishment, (comprising about 7,000 or 8,000 negative views and more to follow) over the Bombay Presidency, several portrait negatives, a number of photographic lenses of the best description, of which the following may be specified :—one by 12, another by 10, another by 8, another ditto for views by 12, a Voigtlander ditto for portraits 10 by 8, a ditto for views 10 by 8. These two latter fit in the lens of Mr. A. Kess' orthoscopic lens for 12 by 10 groups and views, a Grabb's carte de visite lens, a pair of stereoscopic lenses by Ross (instantaneous) and camera and two spare lenses, four or Ross lenses and cameras for cottage stamp portraits, a solar camera for enlargement, also a fine selection of masonic jewellery, such as Pastmaster's presentation jewels, red cross knight jewels, ark mariner's ditto, royal arch ditto, knights of Malta crosses, &c., also English-made furniture, such as easy and reclining chairs, very comfortable, blackwood round table and chairs and pier tables, cupboards, tables, glass cases, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 23rd April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1873.

THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY FOR FAMILIES TO SEE THE DELIGHTFUL OPERA OF

INDUR SABHA,

AND THE NEW PLAY, ENTITLED,

BUDROODEEN AND ABU HASAN.

Reserved Seats ... Rs. 4.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the Grant Road Theatre.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The STORES OFFICE of the Company in Bombay has been MOVED from BOREE BUNDER to the GUN CARRIAGE PREMISES, Colaba.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd April 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, at 2 P.M., the following articles :—

Copper Pigs, Iron Works, and Quicksilver at the Moat Well Chowkey on the Esplanade.

Teak Planks, Side Pieces, and Scantlings at the Back Bay Foreshore.

For further particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, 22nd April 1873.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING with an ENGLISH FAMILY by a Gentleman.—Address "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE Rs. 5,

CALCUTTA REVIEW, APRIL 1873, contains an important Article on the Political Department in Bombay.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the United States.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and Stings of Insects it is invaluable. Price 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 14s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF MYRRH

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which ever remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather : comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.	JEWELLERY.		UMBRELLAS.	
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr 2 12	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	
Ladies' Coloured Kid Gloves.	,, 2 12				
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0	SHIRTS.	Rs. a.	HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0	Badham's Silk and Wool, each }	9 0	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose ...	12 8
Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves...	,, 3 0	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each }	8 0	Fine Fancy Striped, from ...	14 8
Gent's Dogskin Gloves...	,, 2 12	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each.. }	6 8	Fine Merino Half Hose, from ...	16 0
COLLARS.		Badham's Spun Silk... }	12 0	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair...	4 8
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Full Mail, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz...	6 8	Badham's ,, French Cambric, per doz...	60 0	Fine Merino Drawers, ½ doz. for 20	0
		Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0	Fine Super India Gauze ...	26 8
SCARFS.				Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor ...	2 12	SLEEPING SUITS.		OVERLAND SUITS.	
The Royal Satin ...	3 0	Badham's Oxford Cloth ...	11 0	Badham's Blue Serge Suits ...	30 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.		Badham's Pure All-Wool ...	18 0	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits ...	22 0
HATS.		Badham's Silk and Wool ...	19 0	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits ...	35 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats ...	15 8	Badham's Spun Silk...	22 0	BRACES.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats...	12 8	TIES.		Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ...	6 8	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb ...	1 0	HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Brown Felt do. do. ...	7 0	Coloured ,, ,, ...	1 8	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz ...	5 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6 0	White Dress Ties, from ...	0 8	,, Coloured Borders...	5 0
Sola Topies, new shape ...	5 0	HELMETS.		Fine Irish Cambric, from ...	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.		Hawke's Regulation Helmet ...	18 0	TRUNKS, &c.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	33 0	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.	
		White Helmets, for Clubmen ...	18 0	STICKS.	
		White and Drab Hunting Hats ...	15 0	Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.	
		OVERLAND CHAIRS.			
		English-made, with Leg Rest ...	11 0		
		Do. without do ...	10 0		

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 22ND APRIL 1873.

STERLING EXCHANGE has opened for this mail at nearly the same rates as we quoted the closing prices for last mail; Bank Bills are a little lower, but first class paper cannot command better rates than those we give to-day.

Government Securities are a trifle weaker, but there are not many sellers.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11 1/4d.
Credit, do. do. .....1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 9/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 13/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do, demand..... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110½
Four & half per cent. 104½
Four per cent. 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..... ...115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-9
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107⅛ to 107⅜
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS both by sail and steam have been steady to-day without, however, much business doing. By "Steam" we quote £ 2-18-9, by "Sail" £ 2-15-0.

London . { Cotton ..... } No ships.
{ Cases ..... }
{ Seeds ..... }
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 15s 0d.
{ Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 15s. 0d. p.t.nl.
{ Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d.
{ Coir bdls ..... £0 17s. 6d.
Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre ... { Cotton..... } £3 0s. 0d. nom.l.
{ Coffee ..... }
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
{ Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 6 per bale.
China ... { ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
{ Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay..... { s.s. Rs. 15 p.ton. ; ship Rs. 14} p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains in the same quiet state, but the demand for 8¼ lbs. Shirtings is very healthy at previous rates. For other descriptions of Grey Goods the demand in the bazaar is but slow, and prices continue in favour of sellers. First holders are still holding out for our quotations, but there being little or no disposition on the part of the dealers to meet their views, a very small business continues to be done in Grey Goods. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	3	6	to Rs.	4	4	6
,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4	11	0	to ,,	4	13	0
,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,,	5	12	0	to ,,	5	13	0
,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	6 ,,	,,	4	4	0				
,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	5	1	0	to ,,	5	2	0
,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 ,,	,,	6	6	0	to ,,	6	8	0
,, Printers	26 ,,	39 ,,	3 ,,	,,	2	4	0	to ,,	2	4	6
,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,,	2	2	6				
,, ,,	30 ,,	24 ,,	5¼ ,,	,,	3	11	0	to ,,	3	11	3

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	at Rs.	5	13 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	at ,,	6 0 6
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	9 ,,	at ,,	4 4 0
750	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	at ,,	4 12 6
500	,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 ,,	at ,,	6 6 6
1,000	,,	O. Cambaics	24 ,,	28 ,,		at ,,	2 11 0

COTTON.

The market has been firm, with an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in prices. The demand for Mowa and Bhownuggur continues very satisfactory. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready).....	at Rs.	198 to Rs.	200
,, Akote ,, ...	at ,,	207 to ,,	208
,, Broach M.G. ,, ...	at ,,	235 to ,,	242
,, Hingunghaut ,, ...	at ,,	230 to ,,	235
,, Dhollera (May delivery)	at ,,	206 to ,,	207

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

150 candies	New	Mowa	Ready	at Rs.	208
50 ,,	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	207
50 ,,	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	208
100 ,,	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	208
450 ,,	,,	,,	8 days	at ,,	208
25 ,,	,,	,,	Ready	at ,,	210
50 ,,	,,	Bhownugger	,,	at ,,	206
50 ,,	,,	Bhoach	,,	at ,,	236½-237½
75 ,,	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	240-241½
25 ,,	,,	Hingunghaunt	,,	F.P.B.at	236
75 ,,	,,	Oomrawuttee	,,	at ,,	200
100 ,,	,,	Kursanjo	,,	at ,,	195
50 ,,	,,	Akote	,,	F.P.B.at	214
25 ,,	,,	Broach M.G.	,,	at ,,	236
100 ,,	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	239

YARNS.

2,700 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40's ..... at 25¼ as per lbs.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active for Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay shares firm. Bombay Press continue dull and declining.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ch.	Paid up.	Last divi. demd.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	750
10,000	500	10s.	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	27½
5,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	250
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
37,090	250	12s	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	119
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	3·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	233
.....	£20	10	9·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	15	10·7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19	5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 17	Colaba Land Co.....	1,450
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	85
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	415

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c	Albert Mills Co.....	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,545
200	2,000	500	...	Bhownaggur M. & P. Co.	325
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,000
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,370
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,050
750	1,000	all	...	Jeeraj Ballo Mills	995
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,075 xd
900	1,000	all	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,035
800	2,500	all	100p.c	Oriental	2,900
600	2,500	2,400	116p.c	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	all	...	Soondercdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	835
100	5 ch	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	260
1300	12,000	11,000	100 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	1,500
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	385
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,150
500	1,888	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,650
350	2,000	all	250p.c	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	6,600
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	995
800	1,000	all	200 p.c	Franci Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	228 p.c	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	62½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Assyria (s)	Howell	Calcutta, April 20.
	H.M.S. Enchantress.	Carr	Kurrachee, April 20.
	Ashgrove (s)	Fullerton	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
	Macedon	Jones	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
	H. M. S. May Frere..	Guthrie	Kattywar Coast.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Water Witch	Findlay	Moulmein.
	Glenroy	Bews	Calcutta via Madras.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.

The steamer Stephensons, Forster, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22nd April, 5-45 P.M.—French steamer Irawaddy from Suez arrived.

GALLE, 22nd April, 6-15 P.M.—French mail steamer Mcinam from Calcutta arrived.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 48s. N., L., 4h., 51m., 12-3s., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea—57 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

March—April.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the Whole sky clouded is represented by 100.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 10 A.M. on following day.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O		O	O		
14	29·831	82·9	76·0	73·3	·733	4·5	87·0	77·7	WSW, SSE. SSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW.	
15	·815	82·8	75·8	73·1	·731	6·2	86·6	78·2	WNW, SSW, WSW, SSW, WSW, W, WNW, WSW.	197
16	·804	81·8	75·9	73·6	·767	1·8	86·0	76·4	WSW, WSW, N, E, W, WNW, NW, NNW.	160
17	·819	83·4	77·4	75·1	·768	1·8	87·6	78·4	NW, NNW, NW, NNW, WNW, W, WSW, NW, NNW.	150
18	·824	84·2	78·5	76·5	·784	0·0	88·7	78·9	NNW, ESE, S, WSW, W, WNW, NW.	253
19	·824	83·6	76·8	74·2	·744	0··	87·7	77·6	NNW, NNE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, WNW, W, NW.	223
20	·817	83·1	76·1	73·4	·731	0·2	88·4	76·8	NNW, ESE, W, WNW, WSW, SW, WSW.	199
										211

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bewick, s, 50 cases copper sheets, Campbell, Mitchell & Co. Emblehope, s, 7 cases puggrees, Runscredass Moorarjee; 1 case saddlery, Currenee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando, s, 29 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Yeddo, s, 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
The Tweed, 28 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khorassan, 4 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Urbino, s, 25 cases provisions, &c, W F Fisher.
Bewick, s, 15 cases cotton ball thread, Veerbham Nebhraz.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clara, 4 bales cotton, P Luckmedass; 63 bales cotton, H Nagsee and Co; 130 bales cotton K Jewraz.
Wimbledon, s, 110 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co; 100 E Spinner and Co; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, D Khimjee, Kirkwood, 350 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 250 bales cotton, Young and Co; 300 bales cotton, S Hobart and Co.
Emblehope, s, 300 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 110 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 193 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Bogle and Co; 167 bales cotton, N Mancekjee and Co.
Annot Lyse, 27 bales cotton, R Mooljee; 300 bales cotton, G Damodar; 200 bales cotton, K Preiswerck and Co; 51 bales cotton, K Hormookroy; 50 bales cotton, K Jewraz.
Helen Scott, 200 bales cotton, H Dods and Co.
Mabel, 112 cwts bones, E Bates and Co; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 78 bales cotton, C Lalljee and Co.
Bewick, s, 20 bales cotton, C Govindjee; 300 bales cotton, C Munjee; 85 bales cotton, C Madowjee; 25 bales wool, K Narrowjee; 1,300 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Hidalgo, s, 21 bales cotton, M Rathee; 95 bales cotton, A Khunjee; 256 bales cotton, L Khimjee; 51 bales cotton, R Hubibbhoy; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, J Goculdas; 260 bales cotton, N Purmanundas; 25 bales wool, T Dhollochund; 55 bales cotton, M Parmanund; 17 bales cotton, N Shamjall.
William Cory, s, 1,300 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 48 bales wool, F Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 12 bales cotton, The London A and A Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maud, s, 21 bales hides, C Ebram; 19 bales hides, W Nicol and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 350 bags linseed, H D Fisher and Co; 28 bales skins, C M M M Cadrally and Co; 7 bales hides, K Noormahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 20 bales hides and 17 bales wool, F Scott and Co; 5 bales hides, G Sigg and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 2 bales skins, F Scott and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia, s, 5 bales hides, G Sigg and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Athens, 3,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 44 bales hides and skins, S Hobart and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Macgowan Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from Bandoid.
Dandridge, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Morar.

APRIL 22ND.

Welsh, Ast Surg, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Belgaum.
Gane, Surgeon-Major, Civil, on leave, from Surat

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Macgowan, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Bandoid.
Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 19th April 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Capt J Jopp, S C, to be Station Staff Officer, Neemuch, vice Capt Adam.
24th Regiment N I—Lt W J Morse, S C, to officiate as Qrmr, vice Captain Grant, proceeding on sick leave.
Surgeon F Wheatly is transferred from the medical charge 6th Regt N I, to general duty, Bombay.
With reference to G O C No 244, of the 12th inst, the appointment of Lt Owen to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer 2nd Cav, is to have effect from the 1st idem.
Maj G S Mignon, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona. G O C No 230, 5th instant, is cancelled, and Lt Col Lester is placed on general duty, Bombay.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 19.)

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NEW-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 21ST APRIL.

Mr. Dewar, of the firm of Glover and Company, has almost completed the contract of shifting the last girder from the old bridge on to the new piers, so that there is now a double line of rails over the Taptee, and should the traffic increase to any great extent when the "Indore" line is finished so as to necessitate a double line of rails to Khundwa, it will not be delayed by this construction of a Taptee bridge as before.

BOMBAY.

Cholera has made its appearance at Kaira.

The Exhibition.—1,722 persons visited the Exhibition yesterday.

Cholera.—A case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Girgaum on Monday.

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.—We learn that the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill will in future preside at the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.

The Bombay University.—There were nearly 146 candidates for the First Examination in Arts, which commenced in the Town Hall last week.

High Court.—Mr. R. H. Pinhey, District Judge of Poona, who has been appointed Acting Judge of the High Court, will, we believe, take the usual oath of his office on the 5th May next.

Weather at Bhooj.—A correspondent states that the heat at Bhooj is at present quite unbearable. Fever has slightly prevailed in some of the places. The public health was reported to be good.

Accident.—On Monday a Hindoo named Ram Narayen Mooltanee Lall had his right leg seriously injured by a bale of piece-goods falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Row at the Ahmedabad Jail.—We learn from the Ahmedabad papers that the other day a scuffle took place between some of the prisoners in the jail there, in which some persons were seriously injured.

Illegal Sale of Liquor.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Seriar Byram, a Persian Parsee, was charged with selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50.

At the High Court yesterday, after disposing of the cases on his board, Mr. Justice Gibbs stated he would not sit again on the Original Side until Tuesday next, on which day his Lordship intends to give judgment in a case heard before him some days ago.

District Polich Inspector of Surat.—Last week Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, presented the sunnud to Mr. Yoosuf Ally, District Police Inspector of Surat, conferring the title of Khan Bahadoor by the Viceroy of India, before a large audience.

The Sale of a Ship.—In pursuance of the order made some days ago by the Senior Magistrate for the sale of the ship Fez Rebani, that vessel has been sold by auction, and the seamen were yesterday paid their wages by the Shipping Master as ordered by the magistrate.

The Collision on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—We learn that the men who were seriously injured by the recent collision on the B. B. and C. I. Railway near Sucheen, are progressing well. The railway authorities are making strict enquiries as to the cause of the accident.

The Frauds on the Ahmedabad Municipality.—We observe that it was on the information of a man named Heemutlal, a clerk, that a number of persons were arrested in connection with the fraud on the Ahmedabad Municipality. Heemutlal has now been arrested by the police on a similar charge.

Gambling.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Allibhoy Bachoo and six other Mahomedans were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Chapman, the first with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. The defendants were adjudged guilty. The first was fined Rs. 20, and the rest from seven to fifteen rupees each.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—A family performance will be give by this club at the Grant Road Theatre to-night. "Indur Sabha" has been received by the public with considerable favour, and it is trusted the ladies will muster strong to-night, and shew that they, too, are not backward in rewarding merit. They will not get another chance of seeing this opera.

A Suit for a Divorce.—A Parsee woman named Cooverbaee appeared with her solicitor, Mr. Crawford, on Monday, at the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, and filed a plaint against her husband Nowrojee Hosunjee, now residing at Hongkong, in which she applies for a divorce on the ground of the adultery of the defendant with a Hindoo woman.

Murder at Khandeish.—A short time ago a man of the Bheel caste, by name Geevya Aturya, was charged before the District Judge of Khandeish with murder, in having caused the death of one Mooljee by striking him with an axe. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of the lower court.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March	Imperial	Brusileria.
Polka	Aurora Borealis	Briggs.
Selection	Ebbred	Appaloni.
Valse	Immortelli n	Gung'l.
Selection	Vespers Sicilien	Verdi.
Quadrille	Grand Round	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Death of Mr. John Chesson.—We have to record the death of Mr. John Chesson, of Punchgunny, at the age of 60. Mr. Chesson belonged to the medical service of this Presidency, and served with the 3rd troop Horse Artillery in the second Afghanistan Campaign. He served also in the European General Hospital in Bombay, and retired from the service in 1852. Since that time he has been at Punchgunny and was the founder of the station, which owed much to his persevering industry.

Death by Drowning.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest at Parell concerning the death of Sajun, woman. It appears that deceased, in company with another woman, was taking out water from a well by means of buckets, when the rope that connected the buckets gave way and both of them fell into the well. Deceased got entangled in the rope and never rose to the surface; the other woman was taken out alive. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by the woman having been accidentally drowned in a well.

A Suit for Defamation Dismissed.—Yesterday before Mr. Justice Gibbs at the High Court, Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of Coorjee Ludha, moved on a certificate granted by the Prothonotary that the suit for defamation brought against his client by Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee should be dismissed. His Lordship had directed that the plaintiff should deposit with the Prothonotary Rs. 1,500 as security for defendant's costs, and that the case should come on peremptorily on the 21st inst. The certificate shewed that the security had not yet been deposited. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Arbitration.—At the High Court yesterday, the case of Ramjee Suttiba and another v. Moorar Poonjah was called on before Mr. Justice Gibbs for a reference to arbitration. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, for the plaintiff, named Mr. Campbell; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for the defendant, named Mr. Morris as arbitrators. Mr. Mayhew named Mr. Bedford as umpire. The Court accordingly referred the case to the arbitration of the above-named gentlemen, who are to make their award in three months.—In a similar manner, on the application of Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the defendant, the case of Purshotum Veerchund v. Hajee Somar Khan Mahomed was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Mathew and Mr. Alexander Miller, engineers.

The Towers of Silence Riot Case.—The enquiry into this case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Cooper at the Girgaum Police Court. The two out of the seventy-five defendants, who were absent at the previous hearing, were in attendance; but the counsel for the prosecution said he would at present proceed only against the remaining seventy-three. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Arthur Peile, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Coorjee Pragjee, who claimed to be owner of the disputed ground. Mr. Starling and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen; and Dr. Dallas, Mr. Chalk, and Mr. Jefferson appeared for the defendants, who were all represented. Only one more witness was examined—Mr. Joseph McDermot, constable of police, who on the morning of the 4th inst. accompanied Mr. Brown to the ground where the riot occurred. The case was further adjourned until Friday afternoon next. A full report of the proceedings will be given to-morrow.

The Brahmins of the Poona city on Friday last performed a ceremony called "Yedna" in Sunwar Pait, at the house of one Suddasew Narrain Kanitkur, and sacrificed five goats and one frog, with a hope that all the Hindoos of India may enjoy a prosperous year.—*Poona Observer.*

The Barbers' Memorial.—We hear that seventy-two of the native barbers, residents of Poona and Kirkee, have memorialized His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief in India, against the order recently issued by the military authorities at this station, by which they have been deprived of their means of subsistence, and themselves and their families rendered destitute and plunged into the deepest distress.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

Her Majesty's s.s. May Feere, 313 tons, Captain W. Guthrie, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Kattywar Coast, with Colonel Phayre, C. B., Resident of Baroda, and twenty followers.

The ship Macedon, 1,237 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 2nd) with a cargo of 1,843 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

The ship Ashgrove, 1,348 tons, Captain J. Fullerton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, December 3rd, with a cargo of 1,509 tons coal and 264½ tons coke. She spoke the barque Shumlee from Colombo, 21 days out.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Travancore, 1,185 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail and the following cargo:—1,337½ chests opium, 828 bales cotton, 11 cwts ivory and sundries. She took Mr. Vining and servant as passengers for Galle.

The s.s. Stephenson, 866 tons, Captain Forster will sail to-day for Liverpool via Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,740 bales cotton, 281 bales wool, 700 cwts. galls, 153 cwts. rapeseed, 1,302 cwts. linseed, 164½ cwts. coir yarn, 310 cwts horns, 147 cwts. hemp and sundries.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Barlow and servant, Mr. Wood, Mr. Scott, Mr. Craig, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hannhart and four children, Dr. Welsh, Colonel Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Haffam, and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	April.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
8 39 m	3 3	Wednesday ... 23	2 37 m	3 8
9 3 s	5 5		2 43 a	4 3
9 36 m	4 8	Thursday 24	3 24 m	5 6
10 47 a	6 0		3 39 a	4 9
10 23 m	5 11	Friday 25	4 5 m	6 9
10 23 a	6 4		4 22 a	5 4
11 5 m	6 11	Saturday 26	4 43 m	7 8
11 1 a	6 4		5 5 a	5 5
11 46 m	7 7	Sunday 27	5 20 m	8 5
11 37 a	6 1		5 45 a	5 2
.....	.....	Monday..... 28	5 55 m	8 6
0 25 a	7 4		6 25 a	4 7
11 m	5 8	Tuesday..... 29	6 31 m	8 5
1 6 a	7 0		7 4 a	3 10

Moon.—New, 27th, 3h. 32m. A.M.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

Yesterday afternoon a quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room. A good deal of business was recorded without remark. Some liveliness was thrown into the proceedings by the Municipal Commissioner's energetic defence of his conduct in the matter of removing 150 tons of night soil daily from the Carnac Bunder to the Cumeetpoora depot, and thence discharging it by an open cutting into the Lovegrove main. Some objection was made to the course which Mr. Pedder, without consulting the Bench, had taken, but Dr. Hewlett came to the rescue with more vigour than savouriness, and when all was said and done, the Bench seemed to think that under the circumstances Mr. Pedder had no alternative but to do as he had done. He mentioned that the nuisance at Cumeetpoora would be abated in about a week, and that Carnac Bunder pipe had been cleaned out so effectually that it will need no further repairing until the Bench decide upon what they are going to do with respect to Government's request that the Carnac Bunder nuisance shall be altogether put a stop to. The Budget meeting was again adjourned to Tuesday the 1st July.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Bench :—

Proposed by Mr. Spencer and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo—"That the amount which the Municipal Commissioner admits to have been originally justly due to certain parties in respect of rent be paid."—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Cleveland and seconded by Mr. Fellows—"That the amount which the Municipal Commissioner asserts to have been justly due be paid; if the Commissioner recommend that it be paid, otherwise that it be not paid."—Lost.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That the petitioners (in reference to the covering up of the Khetwady gutters) be referred to the letters of the Clerk of the Justices of the Peace, dated 1st April 1873."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo—"That the Bench sanction the work of dry-stone pitching Vehar dams, Nos. 2 and 3, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,753."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote—"That the Bench sanction the expenditure of Rs. 340-2-9 for new clothing for the putteewallas under the Commissioner of Customs."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo—"That the Bench sanction the payments made in 1873, on account of liabilities of 1872, now laid before them."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo—"That the Bench sanction the payment of the sum of Rs. 1,692 further, on account of law charges, in suit of Varjeevundass Madhowdass and Justices."—Carried.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green :—

HEERACHUND MANEKCHUND V. JUMNADAS VENILAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person and said he was merely a representative of the late Toolseydas Venilal. The action was brought to recover from defendants, as heirs and legal representatives of the late Toolseydas Venilal, the sum of Rs. 3,258 for principal and interest for monies due by the deceased on an account stated. The defendants were also executor and executrix of the deceased. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,258 against the two defendants as heirs and legal representatives of Toolseydas Venilal, deceased, with interest and costs.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO. V. FATMABEBEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants, who are the heirs and legal representatives of Hajee Ebrahim Jettakur, deceased. The action was brought to recover Rs. 8,965, the amount due for principal and interest on seven bills of exchange drawn by the plaintiffs upon the deceased. One of the bills was accepted by the deceased, while the rest fell due after his death. They were drawn on account of consignments of goods made to England by the deceased through the plaintiff's firm, in respect of which there were deficiencies on sale of the goods. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs against the defendants as heirs and legal representatives of Hajee Ebrahim Jettakur, deceased, for Rs. 8,965, with interest and costs.

TRIBHOWUNDAS HURRIVULLUBDAS V. MANOR PANA.

Mr. Kassinath Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement, which was granted on condition of notice being given to the defendant.

TRIBHOWUNDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS V. VIZBHOOCUNDAS NARRONDAS.

THE SAME V. DINSHAW DHUNJEEBHOY.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement of both the above causes. The application was not opposed and was granted on condition of notice being given to the defendant in each case.

The following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Gibbs :—

MAHOMED JEITHA HEMRAJ AND ANOTHER V. BAPU NAIKIN.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Feile, for the defendant. Mr. Anstey moved that the case be transferred to the long cause list, as the defendant had a good defence and wished to file a written statement, and also because a material witness was absent from Bombay. Mr. Starling said he would consent to a postponement. His Lordship directed that the case be postponed to the 10th June next.

HEERABAEE, WIDOW, V. THUCKER PREMJEE DOONGURSEY.

With the consent of Mr. Macpherson, defendant's counsel, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey on behalf of the plaintiff, moved that the case be transferred to the long cause list. The application was granted.

BARON LIEBIG.

The telegraph has informed us of the death of the eminent chemist Baron Justus von Liebig, the following particulars of whose life we find in the latest edition of "Men of the Times." He was born at Darmstadt, May 12, 1803. His early predilection for physical science induced his father to remove him from the gymnasium at Darmstadt to Bonn and Erlangen, where he studied from 1819 till 1822. By aid of a travelling stipend allowed him by the Grand Duke, he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies from 1822 till 1824, and read at the Institute his first paper on Fulminic Acid, which attracted much attention. Humboldt was so struck with the views of the young chemist, that he procured his appointment, in 1824, as Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826, as Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen, where, supported by the government, he founded the first model laboratory, and raised the small university to eminence, more especially for the study of chemistry. In 1846 the Grand Duke of Hesse bestowed upon him an hereditary barony, and in 1852 he accepted a professorship at the University of Munich, as President of the Chemical Laboratory at that place, where a new and important sphere of operation was opened to him. He has composed numerous works, which have been translated into most European languages. His researches are recorded in his own journal (Annalen); in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique"; and in the "Handbook of Chemistry," commenced in 1836, by Poggendorf. He revised Geiger's "Handbook of Pharmacy," of which a corrected edition appeared at Heidelberg in 1839, and of which his section may be considered as forming a Handbook of Organic Chemistry. His "Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture," published at Brunswick in 1840, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into English by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who studied under Liebig at Giessen. In a series of "Familiar Letters," he developed his views on chemistry and its relations to commerce, physiology, and vegetation, with such success, that the appearance of the work had the effect of inducing the foundation of several new chemical professorships in Germany. Professor Liebig, who has frequently visited England, where his presence is always gladly hailed at the leading agricultural meetings, took much interest in the discussion of the great question of sewage in this country, and his views have led to a better knowledge of this important subject. Of late years wide publicity has been given to his name in connection with his "Extractum Carnis," or "Essence of Meat." He was named Foreign Associate at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in 1861.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

B. E. DONVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.

The second horse to take one-quarter.

The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Wednesday, the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

INDIAN ITEMS.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab spends the latter end of the month on the confines of Hazara.

Terrible.—The good people of Jhung are in a state of intense excitement, as the Inspecting Post Master from Mooltan is daily expected at that place, to inspect the Post Office there. We believe it is nearly three years since this office was last inspected. We trust all will pass off quietly!—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Mr. F. E. Cunningham, barrister-at-law, will shortly officiate as First Judge of the Rangoon Court of Small Causes. Mr. D. G. Macleod, the present First Judge, will act for Major Duff, Judge of Moulmein, who is about to proceed on two years' leave to England. The acting appointments are likely to prove permanent, as Major Duff in two years' time will be near a Commissionership.

Death of Colonel McHutchin.—We are sorry to have to record the death of Colonel McHutchin of the Mysore Commission on board the P. and O. s.s. Pekin. Colonel McHutchin, who had been ailing for some time before he decided on proceeding home on leave, was one of the oldest and most energetic officers in the Commission, he served both in the war in Burmah in 1852, and also in the Mutiny under General Whitlock. His first commission dated from the year 1843.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Kheddas.—We understand that the Khedda establishment, with new elephants, arrived at the Dacca Pheelkhana, on the morning of the 10th, under charge of the Superintendent of Kheddas and Sergeant Brown. One of the newly-captured animals was unfortunately drowned crossing a branch of the *Megna* river; where, we believe, it went down in deep water, and though the ropes by which it was secured were fastened to boats, and the creature at once towed ashore, it was quite dead before it reached the bank. There are many handsome elephants, both females and tuskers, and the catch, which is a very good and valuable one, we hear, was not made without much labour and risk to the Khedda officers. No strike, it appears, took place among the Khedda men, but some being killed by the wild elephants, when driven to the traps, a panic occurred and some of the men ran away.—*Bengal Times.*

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN AGNEW.

We have received the following authentic particulars of the murder of Captain Agnew at Suez, on the evening of the 20th March :—

On 20th March a party of ten or twelve officers left the troop-ship Serapis for the shore about 8 P.M. and they strolled into a saloon and had a turn at the roulette table. They had not been there ten minutes before Agnew had a dispute with the croupier about his taking Agnew's half crowns as rupees. It appears it is a rule that half crowns, rupees, and florins are staked at the table at the same value.

The croupier wished Agnew to leave, but he refused, when the fellow rushed at and caught him by the throat, and tried to force him from the room, but Agnew knocked him off his legs and bundled him into the street, and he was prevented by others from returning, so he rushed down the street, it was supposed, to collect the usual band of ruffians who were as usual ready for any mischief.

The party of officers, with poor Agnew, then left the saloon, a few returning to the office next door to get their Indian money changed. It was at this period that Captain Agnew was stabbed, an officer of the P. and O. Co.'s service being present. This officer assisted Agnew to the hotel, about three hundred yards off. It is feared that the man who did the deed will not be identified. Captain Agnew was taken on board ship, but his case was hopeless, the dagger having pierced him right through the body. He lingered until about 1 A.M. on the 22nd, and was buried at Ismalia.—*Madras Athenæum.*

"GOING HOME."

(Englishman.)

The circumstance of so many steamers having lately left Calcutta, crowded with passengers for England, has brought forcibly to our mind the various associations connected with the common Anglo-Indian phrase of "going home." Although to mere birds of passage visiting India for a season, the expression may be devoid of much significance, yet to people who have been many years in this pleasurable country the feeling of leaving India, however pleasant it may be in the main, must "invariably be tinged with a considerable proportion of regret. For sundry dear old associations are thereby put an end to; certain familiar ties of long standing are then abruptly snapped; so that, however much one may long, while here, for the wings of a dove, that he may fly away home and beat rest, and to whatever extent he may have dwelt beforehand upon the delightful thought of going home, yet, when the actual time for starting comes, he is surprised to find it accompanied with a large amount of sadness, and a feeling that the land of his exile, however much he may have abused it while it is not, with all its drawbacks, so bad a place after all. Perhaps he has lived in the same house for many years, so that he has grown to look upon it as a second home. He has seen what his hands planted as tender saplings expanding into stately trees; he is so familiar with every nook and corner every shrub and plant about the place, that he regards them in the light of old familiar friends. Perhaps he brought his fair young bride there in the happy far-off time. He remembers how eagerly he watched the shipping announcements in those days, how he besieged the telegraph-office when *her* ship was coming up the river, what a happy meeting there was on board! Then came his wedding, and the kindly smiling faces there assembled (so many of them now sleeping a long and sound sleep at the end of Park Street) rise up before him like a long forgotten dream. There were little ones born to him, and the old house was filled for a while with the silver music of his children's voices and the patter of their tiny feet. Next came a dreadful parting; his wife's health failed, his children were growing up, and he was obliged to send them away. Even now his heart aches when he thinks of how he watched, as it gradually disappeared, the vessel that bore away from him all that he valued most; how he then returned to the house, and found it silent and desolate; and, when he saw the little ones' playthings scattered in the empty nursery, and the fading flowers which *her* hands had arranged, how he fairly broke down. Then how eagerly he looked forward to her letters, hurriedly torn open, telling him of all their welfare, with those little family details about baby's forwardness and Johnny's progress at school, and so on which are so interesting to a parent, and so wearisome when repeated to his friends. And the long chain of linked joys and sorrows that thus connects him with "auld lang syne" cannot be severed without causing him a considerable amount of pain.

Moreover, even if there are no such domestic associations to attach a man to this country, he has still many other pleasant ones to do so. He calls to mind the many happy days he has spent here, the country rides, the long walks, the shooting expeditions, the river trips, and the jovial meetings of long ago; how kind people were to him when he had that attack of fever, what fine warm-hearted fellows he has had for chums, and what real trusty friends are those who accompany him to the ship to see the last of him, and give him a parting grip of the hand. So that, from whatever causes it arises, we think that most old Indians, when bidding farewell to the land where they have spent so great a part of their lives, feel somehow a lump rising in their throats, and something very like a tear dimming their eyes, although they are "going home."

THE IMPORTANCE OF CEREMONIAL IN HINDOO BETROTHALS.

Indian experience, which must often have made Judges acquainted with strange issues, can rarely have brought up in Court a more entirely un-English dispute than that which was decided a few days ago in the High Court of these Provinces by Justices Pearson and Turner. The appellant sought to enforce the delivery of a "little treasure," which defendant, according to the first contention in this case, had contracted to hand over at a given time—said little treasure being a young person of the female persuasion, represented as having been betrothed to the appellant's son, a minor. The moonsiff before whom the suit had been tried in the first instance would not give up the young lady, on the ground that the betrothal did not constitue a valid marriage by the Hindoo law. The Judge of Moradabad, however, investigating this point, came to the conclusion that betrothal among the tribe to which the bride and bridegroom belonged, could only be cancelled under circumstances wanting in the present case, and decreed the surrender of the infant bride to the husband. From this decision the appeal was carried to the High Court, and the Judges set to work to make out the full legal significance of the ceremony that had been actually performed. It appeared that, on the momentous occasion of this ceremony, the officiating Brahman had put Rs. 5, some stalks of grass, some paddy and sweetmeats on the boy's lap, also putting round his neck a flower garland that had been touched by the girl. Nor was this all. The Judges were called on not alone to reflect on the importance of the garland, they had to face the grave symbolism of a ring which had been taken from the boy's finger and given to the Brahman for the girl. Moreover the Brahman obtained his fees—clearly not given for nothing!—but the High Court was not to be imposed upon. Gravely the Judges explained that an essential part of the ceremony which constitutes a Hindoo betrothal of a binding nature had been omitted in the case before the Court. The juvenile lovers had not accomplished the formula of walking seven steps, hand in hand! By what right could a bride be demanded if she had not been put through her paces as prescribed by her religion? With lingering tenderness for the civilized whimsicalities of the British trial for breach of promise, the Court hinted that, though no case had been made out for the specific enforcement of a contract, there still might be room for an action for damages, and perhaps Mussamat Ladoo Koeer will yet appear before the tribunals of the country demanding compensation for the lacerated feelings of the deserted son. But at all events, in the case actually before the High Court the other day, the would-be bridegroom was left a blighted being to lament his non-performance of the mystic *pas de deux* which would have established his marital rights over his fickle *fiancee.*—*Pioneer.*

"W."

We confess we do not *know* who "W." is, although we have plainly stated long ere this to our readers what our notions were as to the identity of that individual. But let his name rest in oblivion—he is simply, we are convinced, a monomaniac. We have not seen one of his widely advertised photographs, so we cannot state what manner of man he may be.

The way "W." goes about a prediction is perfectly transparent. He has studied the past tolerably carefully. He knows that, in Madras for instance, there have been frequently thunderstorms in April. He hazards a guess. Perhaps his guess turns out correct. He is then applauded. Foolish men grow mad with admiration over his predictions. His lucky guess is lauded as if it were the result of a theory which cost the guesser years of labour to evolve.

When "W." is wrong, how easily his admirers exercise the convenient gift of forgetfulness! *Take the very latest instance.* "W." predicted Madras would have thunderstorms between the 7th and 13th of April. *These have not occurred.* But because of this is "W." a pretentious humbug? "No, no!" cackle his admirers, "don't look at his mistakes—'W.' has actually been right once! He is really a prophet!"—Heavens! it is hard to stand this gullibility, but do we not live in the days of Home the Spiritualist?

The grand trick, which "W." so successfully plays, has for its trump-card the "*centre*" idea, "Weathercentres"!—We are constantly reading of these in "W's." prophecies. But dear reader, look a little closer than usual at the meaning of this term. "W." takes a point in a large circle, comprising hundreds and thousands of square miles. He says a storm will break on that centre—really he means, within that radius. If what he predicts happens within that enormous radius, he is correct! His prophecy is fulfilled! *Credat Judæus.*

We wonder why "W." limits himself to only a few thousand square miles! Come now, why does he not take the world? London would be a good centre. Let "W." predict—*centre*, London; *radius*, The World;—that "it will rain heavily on the 1st of May—from the 7th to the 13th there will be thunderstorms"—and there will be plenty of geese in this sea-girt world of ours to testify to "W.'s" prophetic inspiration. One will write from Yeddo, and another from Iceland, each congratulating the wondrous weather-prophet on the accuracy of his predictions!

We do not mean to say, by the above, that "W." has no crack-brained lunar, or other theory of his own or copied from Mr. Saxby of London. Nay, we grant "W." is a *bona fide* honest monomaniac. All we have to say is, we refuse to be taken in by fortunate guesses, and we no more believe "W." can scientifically predict the advent of a thunderstorm or a cyclone than we believe the moon to be made of green cheese.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE PASSION PLAY AT TANJORE.

Our correspondent at Tanjore sends us the following account of the Passion Play, at that station, during Holy Week :—

"The Goanese Catholics, or, as the Christians here designate them, the '*old church*,' in allusion to the dilapidated place of worship they possess in Tanjore, have been giving a series of theatrical entertainments, during Holy Week, representing, in the most ridiculous way, our Blessed Lord's sufferings and crucifixion. A stage about four feet high was erected, without any scenery, and on it was enacted the closing scene of our Lord's life on earth, beginning with the agony in the garden, and ending with the resurrection. The persons selected to sustain the various characters were all natives, belonging to the lowest and most uneducated classes. Pontius Pilate was represented by a cook, Judas Iscariot by a gardener (except at that stage of the proceedings when the false apostle hanged himself), and the other apostles and soldiers by maties, dressing boys, butchers and bakers! My servant had received an *acting* commission in Pontius Pilate's guards, and seemed elated with pride in his scarlet rigging, sword, gloves, cocked hat, and face bedaubed with pipe-clay to give his features a more respectable complexion. Most of the *dramatis personnæ* had false hair about the face, the personal property of defunct sheep and goats; an idea, borrowed, I have no doubt, from Jacob's disguise when he personated his brother Esau. Our Saviour was represented by an image, of human form, with life in it; for, as far as I could judge, a head was stuck upon a pole, five feet ten in height, and underneath the flowing garments was an individual who was the mainspring of locomotion. The costumes adopted were of an endless variety, and suggested the idea of a fancy ball. The image representing Judas Iscariot, in the act of hanging himself, wore a fool's cap, a compliment, I suppose, to the arch-traitor. Pontius Pilate seemed proud of his white cloth gloves, for he never took them off, not even when he washed his hands.

"On the curtain rising the apostles were seen asleep in the garden, the spectators, of course, being left to imagine a garden. The image of our Saviour moved up and down the stage, kneeling down, or, rather, bowing at intervals, and at these periods, an angel was let down from the roof, the ropes which supported it being distinctly visible. The place was, all of a sudden, filled with armed men, who seemed to spring up from the ground like the offspring of the dragon's teeth, or like the followers of Roderick Dhu at their chieftain's signal. The narrative of Scripture was then followed out, except that, although there were many swords glittering on the stage, I did not notice that any one of them was directed against the ear of Malchus, who seemed to be under no apprehension of personal danger. The suicide of Iscariot was not the least ridiculous of the whole. When the curtain rose this apostle presented himself with two ropes round his neck (possibly to guard against accidents), the other ends being somewhere up the roof. All of a sudden the figure was lifted off the ground, then dropped down again, then lifted up and then dropped down,—a sort of perpetual motion between heaven and earth resembling, exceedingly, the single dance of the 'Perfect Cure!' The whole of the acting was simply a gross mockery and enough to provoke any zealous Christian to assault the image of Judas, somewhat after the fashion in which Artemus Ward's wax-work representation of this 'false 'postle' was annihilated in 'Utiky'! The procession, after the figure of our Saviour was taken down from the cross, was in keeping with the other parts of the play. The figure was placed in a bier, and the funeral cortege, headed by the priests, proceeded to the church, the band, composed of fifes and drums, playing the very appropriate air,—

'I'll tell my mammy when I get home,
The girls won't let the boys alone!'

The effect upon the people was electrifying, for the major part of the women were melted to tears. About 5,000 natives, on a rough calculation, must have been out in the open air, two-thirds of whom seem to have come there for no other purpose than to sleep. A good portion of these consisted of heathen who evidently thought the whole thing was got up for their benefit. One heathen man, when he beheld our Saviour scourged, expressed himself with much disgust. 'What (said he) can these men be Christians, when they beat their own God?' The Jesuits here take no part in these proceedings."—*Madras Times.*

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY TO DHARWAR.

The discussion that has taken place, both in Madras and Bombay, on the question as to the best railway route to Dharwar, has been confined almost exclusively to considerations of cost of construction, probable traffic returns, and prospective benefits to the Madras Railway and local trade. But there is another view of the question which deserves some attention. A military officer of great Indian experience has called our attention to the fact that an extension of the railway from Bellary to Dharwar would be far preferable, in a strategic point of view, to a line from Carwar to Dharwar. He reminds us that the frequent rebellions and general character of the people below the ghats on the west coast, and the discontented elements in the Native States above, especially at Kolapore, make the occupation of that part of the country by a strong force an absolute necessity. At present this force is supplied from Bombay, but arrangements are now talked of by which Belgaum should be garrisoned by Madras troops. There are at present two lines of communication from Bombay to Belgaum: one by road through Sattara and Kolapore, the other by Vingorla and the ghats. Large sums of money have lately been expended on both, every river and stream on the roads having been bridged. But the repairs of roads in such a rainy district must always be a heavy charge on the public revenues, while both lines, as military communications, are objectionable, that through Sattara and Kolapore from passing through those towns, the probable *foci* of rebellion, and from the liability to have the communications at any time interrupted by the destruction of the bridges over the large rivers. The second route, that from Vingorla, not only starts from an indifferent port, but runs through a very difficult country, the seat of the last rebellion; it is wholly impracticable in the wet season (a very long one on that coast) owing to the sudden rise of furious torrents coming from the hills.

Now none of the foregoing objections can be urged against the proposed line from Bellary. The railway would be protected by the military at that station, which would thus become a strong strategic point, supporting the force at Secunderabad on the one side, and that at Belgaum on the other. The necessity for such a strong force in the Southern Mahratta Country would be lessened, and in fact there would be no difficulty, with Bellary as a support, in dispensing with a regiment at Kolapore and Dharwar. It may be contended, perhaps, that a line of railway from Carwar would also answer these military purposes, but it must not be forgotten that time is a very important item in military movements, and that, in case of any disturbance in the Southern Mahratta Country, the time lost in embarking troops at Bombay, disembarking them at Carwar, and sending them by a ghat line would be considerable; while twelve hours would be sufficient to transport the force from Bellary to the same scene of action. It is very doubtful, moreover, if the limited rolling-stock of a ghat line would be sufficient to meet the sudden requirements of any considerable force of cavalry and artillery. The Bellary Railway, on the other hand, could command, on an emergency, the whole of the rolling-stock of the Madras Railway. Another very great disadvantage, in a military point of view, to a ghat railway is that it might, in a hostile territory, be so very easily rendered unserviceable. Altogether, then, the strategical advantages of a railway from Bellary are decidedly superior to those that can be claimed for the proposed railway from Carwar; and this circumstance ought to have some influence with the Government, when it comes to decide the question of tapping Dharwar by means of the railway.—*Madras Mail.*

DISSOLUTION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A Bill has been printed bearing the names of Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Ayrton, which has for its object to provide "for a redemption or commutation of the dividend on the capital stock of the East India Company, and for the transfer of the Security Fund of the India Company to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for the dissolution of the East India Company." The dividend on East India Stock is to cease from the 30th of April, 1874. The Secretary of State for India is to have power to offer terms of commutation to the proprietors of stock, and those who do not assent to the commutation are to receive, on the 30th of April, 1874, £200 sterling for £100 stock. The bill contains a number of provisions respecting the manner in which the above changes are to be carried out, and it is proposed that on the 1st of June, 1874, the powers of the East India Company shall cease, and the Company be dissolved.

Another bill prepared by Mr.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

We never remember, says *Le Follet*, having seen at this season of the year so great a variety of spring materials. These have been brought to the greatest perfection both in colour and design. The foulardine cambrics for instance, which will be most fashionably worn for morning dresses, may easily be taken at a short distance for real foulard; in fact, all fabrics of the percale or cambric genus are now made devoid of the stiffness and angularity once inseparable from them. English and Danish silk alpacas, if purchased at the houses making them their spécialité, are beautifully silky in texture, and form very graceful draperies. For promenade toilette and toilettes de ville, the simplest and least pretentious materials are employed; richer and more expensive fabrics being reserved for visiting and evening dresses. The material and colour that would constitute a robe simple for a married lady is perfectly admissible as a toilette parée for a young unmarried girl.

For medium textures, between silk and the fabrics mentioned, the favourite spring costumes will be made of crépon de laine, taffetaline chalys with satin stripes, poil de chèvre, also with satin stripes, and some very fine lustres. The colours are a trifle more brilliant, especially for quite young ladies. Little girls never wear the faded shades so much adopted by their elders. White, neige, and all shades of light grey will be much worn this spring. A polonaise of either of these can be worn over almost any colour. The effacée shades are almost always trimmed with a more brilliant tint of the same; if the toilette is composed of a pattern material, the garniture always consists of same colour as the pattern. The fashion of trimming the front and back of dresses differently is in greater favour than ever; in many cases the dissimilarity extends even to the colouring, the darker shade being always reserved for the back. The open tunics and manteaux de cœur were the first step to this style, which requires the most artistic combination to render it as elegant as it is novel.

We are delighted to see the return of the blouse polonaise for out-door wear; it is so very suitable for spring and summer materials. These polonaises are worn longer than last season and only draped in the centre of the back. The bodies are cut en "Princess" (in one), and nearly fit the figure. Some have a pouff made in them, like the long skirt; in this case, the most elegant finish is a waistband with sash attached to it at each side. This is brought round the back, and tied under the pouff. For in-door wear, bretelles are also sometimes worn; they fasten into the waistband in front, and form a point behind with a bow and short ends at the waist. Some polonaises are made with the simplest possible trimming, such as a row of buttons down the front, the border having only a few rows of stitching; others are most elaborately ornamented, covered with braidings, lace, bows of moire ribbon, curled feathers, and handsome fringes. There seems no medium between these two extremes; the same remarks will apply to the whole toilette.

The long skirts are not so inordinately long as they were worn a year or two ago, and the slope of the train does not commence till the side-seam. The fulness is still thrown to the back, and the tournure very bouffante. The newest tunics are made with a tablier sufficiently long to allow of its being plaited to the sides, causing the whole front to fall in plaits. This is a perfectly novel style, and excessively becoming to some figures. Quite as many dresses are worn without tunes as with, the "Princesses" and "Renaissance" modes not admitting of a short overskirt. We have seen one or two skirts, the back or front entirely bouillonne. This is pretty in thin materials, on condition that the puffings are placed perpendicularly. The horizontal bouillonnés continued all up the skirt are decidedly inelegant. Square bodices, and those open en cœur are much worn for dinner or demi-toilette; quite low bodices being reserved for dance dresses. For small soirees, the low bodice and short sleeves, covered with a lace of transparent fichu, is a more novel and becoming style for young married or single ladies than the "Raphael" or cœur-cut corsage, and more suitable to the season.

For walking and carriage dresses, low linings to transparent bodices are inadmissible and in the worst possible taste. Fetes and garden parties are the only exceptions to this rule. Our leading modistes make these thin bodices without any lining whatever; they can then be worn over a high silk or cambric under bodice for out-of-doors, substituting a low one for evening or in-door wear. Flounces will be much worn and lace more than ever. Costumes intended entirely for promenade wear will be made just to clear the ground; this is an infinitely more convenient fashion than wearing them trailing a few inches. The mantles worn by ladies who object to the tight-fitting corsage out-of-doors will be either quite loose, with large real or simulated sleeves. Fichus, pelerines, gilet fichus, and waistcoats will be more worn than ever. The coiffure must, of course, correspond.

The shapes of hats and bonnets are but slightly improved, but our modistes evidence great taste in the arrangement of their trimmings. The materials and colours employed are, of course, much lighter than those lately worn. The mantille, fastened at the back, brought forward, and loosely attached to the dress, is unquestionably the most becoming and elegant fashion ever introduced; it serves as strings, with an infinitely lighter effect. Every lady should possess a black lace bonnet, of some not too prononcé a shape, with two or three different sets of ribbons, flowers, or feathers which can be arranged according to the colour of the toilette. Another very convenient and economical arrangement is to have a black parasol, edged with white or ecru lace; the modern oint or thick guipure is the most suitable. This is headed by a coloured ribbon or ruching, and a drooping bow with long ends is placed at the top of the parasol. These coloured trimmings need only be tacked on loosely, and can, therefore, be changed in a few moments for others marching the dress or its graniture.

THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLI.

From Italy we learn of the death of the Countess Guiccioli, Marquise de Boissy. She has just died at Florence after a long illness, at the age of little more than 70 years. The daughter of an Italian noble of high family, the Count Gamba of Ravenna, she was born at the very commencement of the present century, and when in 1819 she first met Byron at Venice, though little more than a child in years, she had lately become the second or third wife of another nobleman, the Count Guiccioli, who was reported to be as rich as Cœsus, and in reality was old enough to be her grandfather. The marriage was by no means one of her own seeking; for, according to the customary tenour of family arrangements in Italy, the young Theresa was taken straight from the convent where she was brought up, in order to become the financée of a stranger. She was not more than 16 years of age when Lord Byron first met her at the reception of the Countess Abruzzi. Meanwhile the Count himself, who was fonder of money than of his home, seems to have been equally unsuspicious and careless as to the sentiments which sprang up between his young wife and the English nobleman. In the autumn of that same year he was "called away from Venice by urgent private affairs," and left his wife and Lord Byron to the enjoyment of each other's society at Bologna. Nor was this all. By the state of her health the Countess Guiccioli was obliged to return to Venice, and it was by her husband's consent that Lord Byron was the companion of her journey. The Count himself appears to have taken a sordid rather than a serious view of the question, if we may judge from the fact that one morning his young wife received from him a letter, not expressing any censure of her conduct, but suggesting that she should "persuade her noble admirer to transfer to his credit the sum of 10,000*l.* of English money." "This letter," says Lady C. Davies in her *Recollections of Society*, "could not fail to mitigate any remorse which the Countess might previously have felt towards the writer;" but still, as divorce was an impossibility with one of her faith, and as her relatives were as anxious as the Count himself to avoid scandal, she was at length obliged by Count Guiccioli to return to Ravenna with him. Lord Byron was unable to prevent this movement, and not knowing what to do, or what way to turn, he was thinking of returning to England in despair, when he received the news that the Countess was taken seriously ill. His presence was really the medicine that she required; her husband appears to have felt that such was the case; so he came to Ravenna, and the patient was soon restored to health. "The attentions of my doctor, Professor Aqualetti," she writes, "together with the tranquillity of the place, and the inexpressible happiness which I experienced in Lord Byron's society, had so good an effect on my health, that only two months afterwards I was able to accompany my husband on a tour which he was obliged to make in order to visit his estates." The rest of the Countess Guiccioli's story is soon told. She was still young when she was left a widow, and Lord Byron was dead. She therefore contracted a marriage with the Marquis de Boissy, a French nobleman, remarkable chiefly as the chief of Anglophobists; but though she bore his name, she will be longest remembered in England by her name of "the Guiccioli." After the death of her husband and Lord Byron she frequently visited both Paris and London; and many of our readers will remember to have met her at Lady Blessington's *soirees* at Kensington, and at the *réunions* of old Lady Talbot de Malahide. She was fair, with light hair and blue eyes, and with a Saxon rather than an Italian complexion. Some two or three years ago she appeared in print as an authoress, for the first and only time in her life, mainly in order to vindicate the poet's name from the assaults of Mrs. Beecher-Stowe.—*Times*.

THE ANGLO-MOORISH MARRIAGE.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 18th inst. says—"We learn from Tangier that, as might naturally have been expected, the marriage of the Sheriff of Guazan, or El Santon, as he is generally called, to Miss Keene, and the mode of life led by him subsequently, especially the fact of his not having secluded her, as the manner of the Mahomedans is, and of his not having insisted on her renouncing her Christian tenets, was so great an outrage upon the most cherished precepts of the Mahomedan religion, that however strong might have been the faith of the people in him and his exalted position, that faith has been rudely shaken by his last step. The intelligence of the marriage created, we are informed, a most painful sensation at the Court of Morocco, and the Sultan has sent despatches to the Governors of Provinces, expressing his indignation at the Sheriff's conduct, and ordering them in most explicit terms to warn him that, if he does not immediately return to his possessions at Guazan, conform to the precepts of the faith which he professes, making atonement at the same time for his past errors, and lead a life of piety, such as becomes the sacred (in Moorish eyes) position which he holds, his estates will be confiscated, he will be deprived of his prerogatives, and, if caught, thrown into prison. The news spread through Tangier at lightning speed, causing the most manifest satisfaction among the Moorish community, who, though they have throughout strongly condemned the mode of life led by the Sheriff recently, did not dare previously to express their feelings. That he himself is alarmed may be gathered from the fact that both he and his wife have disappeared, no knows whither, though it is believed they are concealed in some Foreign Legation in Tangier. To Miss Keene the consequences cannot fail to be serious, as she will certainly be regarded by the Moors with hostile eyes, and her position will be a critical one." The *Chronicle* of the 20th says—"By the Hercules, which arrived yesterday evening, we have received some further intelligence from Tangier with regard to the Sheriff of Guazan, whose recent style of living has been so severely censured by the Sultan of Morocco, as recorded in the *Chronicle* of Tuesday last. It appears that for some time past he has perceived that the influence attaching to his sacred position was declining, and that even his own immediate attendants treated him in a manner very different from that experienced by him formerly. It is, however, well known that among the Mahomedans in Algeria there has not been any diminution in the reverence and respect felt for him, and fearing the coming storm, he requested the Agas of that country to procure for him the protection of the French Government. In compliance with this request, the Agas addressed a petition to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the prayer of which was granted. The report in Tangier is that for some days the Sheriff was concealed in the French Legation, but now, having obtained the protection of France, he has boldly gone out to his own residence in the neighbourhood." Mr. John Keene writes to us with reference to these paragraphs. He says they are much exaggerated. Mrs. Keene is with her daughter in Tangier. A letter from her received last evening states there is no cause for the slightest anxiety as to their safety, and that Sir John Hay is of opinion that the misunderstanding between the Sheriff and the emperor will very soon be amicably arranged.

"MR PLIMSOLL AND MERCHANT SEAMEN."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday, Mr. Plimsoll asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had caused any enquiry to be made into the case of the Hindoo (one of the Wilson line) preparing to leave Plymouth for India, after having been twice obliged to put back from alleged unseaworthiness; and also into the case of the Parga, now lying in the St. Katharine Dock, and destined for Buenos Ayres; or, if not, whether he would do so. Mr. C. Fortescue said that when the hon. gentleman communicated with him with respect to the condition of the two ships referred to, he immediately took measures to ascertain the truth respecting them. With regard to the Hindoo, the state of the facts, as far as he could learn, was as follows:—She was built on the Clyde by Laurie and Co. for a Hull firm of shipowners. She cost 70,000*l.* and her gross tonnage was 3,000 tons. She was built under the survey of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, and classed A1 for 20 years; and she was subsequently surveyed by the Board of Trade Surveyor at Glasgow, and obtained her passengers' certificate. She came to London before starting on her voyage to Calcutta, and was surveyed by Lloyd's Surveyor and passed. On her voyage to the Suez Canal she met with bad weather, and was obliged to put into Plymouth. She sustained considerable damage, and leaked more or less. She was again examined at Plymouth by the Surveyor of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, and passed by him, but the Board of Trade Surveyor, was not satisfied. Her owners sent her back to London, and, after discharging her cargo, made considerable repairs. She went again on her voyage, and put in a second time at Plymouth for passengers. She then proceeded on her voyage, and was now at Port Said. The amount of the insurance was 45,000*l.* With respect to the Parga, he begged to say that she had been declared unseaworthy, and that instructions had been given to prevent her from going to sea, under the Act of 1871. He wished to thank the hon. member for having giving him in this case the first opportunity of putting these powers into exercise. This was the first time the hon. gentleman had given him information of ships whose unseaworthy condition had come to his knowledge. It was possible the Act of 1871 might tend to prevent unseaworthy ships from going to sea—Sir J. Pakington wished to ask the right hon. gentleman if he had received any information or any report with respect to two vessels named respectively the Knight Templar and the Paladin. His information was that the Knight Templar went to sea on the 1st of February, and that she foundered 48 hours afterwards, her crew happily being removed in time. The other was a new ship, on her first voyage, and she was so seriously injured that she was unable to proceed on her voyage. He wished to know if the Board of Trade intended to institute an inquiry. Mr. C. Fortescue was not yet able to give to the hon. baronet a definite answer, or to add anything to his statement, except that the Knight Templar was a new ship, classed A1 for 20 years by the Liverpool Registry Association, and that she was lost on her first voyage. He had ordered an official inquiry into her case; but as regarded that of the Paladin, he was not yet in possession of the facts and he could not say what course would be adopted.—Mr. Fortescue could not give Mr. E. Smith a positive answer as to whether or not it was the intention of the Government to proceed with that portion of the Merchant Shipping Bill relating to Compulsory Pilotage.—In answer to a question from Mr. E. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone said it was not intended to make any provision for the payment of the Alabama indemnity in the finance of the present year; but the views of the Government would be explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Budget. Mr. Goschen detailed the Navy Estimates, which amounted to £9,875,981, being a net increase of £310,576 over those of last year. After the usual desultory estimates discussions, votes for the men and the money to pay them were obtained.

On Tuesday Mr. R. Duff asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would cause an immediate investigation into the seaworthy condition of the brig Maggie, now lying in the Firth of Forth, four of the crew of which had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment in Edinburgh gaol for refusing to proceed to sea, alleging the vessel would not steer, was overloaded, undermanned, and leaky. Mr. C. Fortescue said that at present the Board of Trade had no power to detain the ship referred to. It appeared that the seamen referred to had been sent to gaol for refusing to proceed on their voyage, and the Board of Trade were in communication with the Home-office on the subject. These seamen need not have been sent to gaol if a survey of the ship had been made by the order of a magistrate and she had been found to be unseaworthy. With respect to any further proceedings on the part of the Board of Trade, if his hon. friend would make a complaint in writing respecting any ship, and she were found to be in an unseaworthy condition, he would put in force his powers for her detention.—Mr. Hombro asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the result of a survey made at Falmouth of the ship Sir Robert M'Donnell by the surveyor to the Board of Trade had not been to prove that the ship was unseaworthy. He also asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he intended to proceed against the owners of the Ceres under section 11 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, which, by the report of the inquiry held at Glasgow in February last, appeared to have been unseaworthy when sent to sea. Mr. Fortescue said the Board of Trade had made a preliminary survey of the ship Sir Robert M'Donnell, and the result was that she was found to be in a leaky state. The surveyor would not pronounce her seaworthy, and the owners were about to remove the cargo in order to discover the defect. With respect to the Ceres, he had learned from a Leith newspaper that a survey of that ship had been ordered by the sheriff. The result of that survey proved that the men had no good reason for refusing to proceed to sea. He had ordered the evidence to be sent to the local officers of the Board of Trade in order that they might take what steps they deemed to be necessary.—Mr. Hambro asked the Home Secretary whether he would take into consideration the case of certain seamen who were confined in Usk Gaol, undergoing a sentence of six weeks' hard labour, for refusing to go to sea in the ship Sir Robert M'Donnell, which left Newport last month for Monte Video, and which afterwards put in to Falmouth, where she has since been surveyed by the Surveyor to the Board of Trade and pronounced unseaworthy. Mr. Bruce said that on reading the hon. gentleman's question he at once telegraphed to the magistrates at Newport to obtain the information on which they committed these men to prison, and, of course, upon receipt of that answer he should act with due regard to the report that had been made to the Board of Trade.—Mr. Fortescue, in answer to Mr. Melly, said that the statement alluded to by Mr. Plimsoll that the Board of Trade had deliberately suppressed evidence in the case of the loss of the Sea Queen, with 20 lives, or had printed a surveyor's report in the Blue Book with the object of exculpating the owners from their responsibility, was entirely without foundation. Mr. Fortescue, in reply to Mr. Liddell, said he believed that, under the recent Act, the Board of Trade would have the power of taking proceedings against shipowners in a case like that of the Sea Queen in the event of guilt being brought home to them.—*Shipping Gazette*.

We understand that there is an inaccuracy in the statement made by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on Monday in reference to the Hindoo. Mr. Fortescue is reported to have stated that "on arriving in London she was surveyed by Lloyd's Surveyor and passed, but on her way to the Suez Canal she met with bad weather and put into Plymouth damaged." We are enabled to state that no survey of the ship was held by Lloyds until after her return from Plymouth, when she was discharged and placed in dry dock, where she was surveyed by Lloyds Surveyors, and repaired and strengthened at a considerable outlay. The ship was classed on the 20th inst. 100 A 1 spar-decked.—*Ibid.*

URBI ET ORBI.

There is an old gentleman sits on a hill,
(By the last Roman mail, he was sitting there still—
There's but one hill now, where once were seven)—
And he calls himself the vicegerent of heaven.
Thence, East and West, and South, and North,
Much *brutum fulmen* he thunders forth,
At princes and peoples, and kingdoms and kings,
Lay-thought, light, reason, and other things,
Which stand in this old gentleman's way,
And pooh-pooh his infallible say!

For this old gentleman flatters himself
He locks all truth on his cupboard-shelf;
And keeps the keys of heaven and hell,
And conscience of kings and nations as well;
That whithersoever, *ex-cathedrâ*,
His will may point, there lies the way;
That whene'er he says "Thus it is," *'tis* thus,
Singing, "*semper, ubique, ab omnibus*;"
And so this old gentleman sits on his hill,
In the teeth of the times proclaiming his will.

But much as this old gentleman may
Atop of his hill have it all his own way,
'Tis not the less true that, beyond his hill,
Light still is light, and reason still
Is reason, whate'er this old gentleman's will!
That kings decline to priests to yield,
And narrow the fence of the old church field;
That more and more the church's fight
With the State is a strife 'twixt dark and light;
And though all's not light that for light is shown,
None wish to change even half-light for none.

Once this old gentleman saw, around,
Naught but bowed heads, uncrowned and crowned:
But, one by one, the crowned heads have dropped off,
Some with a sigh, and some with a scoff,
Till now, about the old gentleman's chair,
The deuce a head with a crown is there!
But an epicene crowd of skirmish-fighters,
In petticoats, priests' birettas, and mitres,
Each mumbling his hocus-pocus charm,
With his conjuring-books beneath his arm;
Of fathers and Casuists large provision,
All in the latest Jesuit edition;—
Some, plain Roman calf, without letters, confined in,
And some, in Ritualist half-binding:
But the bolder their hocus-pocus tricks,
The greater the poor old gentleman's fix!

For all the brisker they bid him ban,
The less the old gentleman feels he can;
And the louder they make their old lion roar,
Echo but mocks him, more and more;
Till, at each new peal of Vatican thunder,
Says Europe, "What old scold's that, I wonder?"
Of late, they thought a bolt had struck,
And kneeled to give thanks for a stroke of luck,
When, by the blast of the Pope's brass baul,
At wave of Cullen's staff of command,
An ill-built Liberal wall was brought down,
In an avalanche, on Gladstone's crown.
But, bless the old gentleman, if he dreams
That *that* will forward his Vatican schemes!
Rather 'twixt them and us 'twill fix
A higher fence of good English brick,
Than the six feet of ill-set Irish stone,
Which, all things considered, is better o'erthrown.
—*Punch.*

The Depopulation of France.—In spite of the natural advantages of this country, its geographical situation, its fertile soil, its temperate climate, &c., and also the fact that within the last 30 years the average length of life has increased, the population of France is not increasing as it should. In the rural districts there is a positive decrease, and in the large towns the population is almost stationary. The fields are in a great measure deserted for the workshop, and large numbers of young men are leaving the country in the hope of realizing a rapid fortune and in order to escape military service. This movement of the population is particularly noticeable in the south-west and all the region comprised between the great Southern Canal and the Pyrenees. In consequence of the above facts, M. Fuster, a well-known savant, has been commissioned by the Minister of the Interior to study the causes of this emigration, and to find a remedy; he has already written a few notes on the subject, from which it appears that the Basque Provinces have suffered severely from this "scourge," as he calls it. Authentic do cuments show that in the Haute-Garonne and the Ariege there are already whole villages deserted. The emigrants are, above all, young people, lads and girls, the flower of the population. They go in crowds to South America, to Monte Video, Vera Cruz, Brazil, Chili, &c. The consequences of this emigration are (adds the ravant) a great reduction in the number of recruits. At Lurbe, for example, which used to furnish eight or ten conscripts a year, only two or three are now obtained. The same difference is to be found in nearly all the communes where arable lands, farms, and manufactories are deserted. Within a radius of less than four miles M. Fuster found six farms abandoned and the land uncultivated, and he declares his depopulation so great that there is reason to fear that only the infirm and old will soon remain behind. At Ogen, where in 1865 the population was 1,800, it is now only 1,400. This is not all. The consequence of so much land being thrown out of cultivation is that the country is becoming unhealthy, the population stunted, and the communes poor. Dominated by the idea of getting rich, the youths lose all sentiments of religion and patriotism, and all love of family, and the priests thunder in vain from the pulpit against emigration. It appears that great inducements attend the young people in South America, and that most of them fall victims to agents, who encourage them to emigrate in the first instance, and then prey upon them when they land on the other side of the Atlantic. M. Fuster proposes that the law should be changed which allows a young man to emigrate up to the age of 18, and that the national schoolmasters should hold conferences every Sunday to point out how money may be made at home, and what dangers and trials surround the emigrant.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NOTICES.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN FOR VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.
DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the first of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes' walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.
The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be Rs. 6 per day. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.
Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.
Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the premises.
No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.
DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

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BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses great advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden
Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Bores Bunder,
JEEWANJEE & Co.

HOTEL.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.
PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
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THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.
Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.
BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.
The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.
W. MAULE, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PAYNE AND COMPANY,
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BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.
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In consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—
TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28

BUCELLAS.

A delicate and light Wine	1 0

MARSALA.

A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14 8

MADEIRA.

Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0

PORT.

Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	24 0

A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.

CHAMPAGNE.

A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	30 0
Geisler's	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

STILL HOCK.

Fine light Hock	14 0
Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	27 0

STILL MOSELLE.

Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	25 0

CLARET.

Sound Cup Claret	8 4
Breakfast Wine	9 8
Dinner Wine	16 0
After-Dinner Wine	23 0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	29 0
A few cases of *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	18 0
A few cases *Lafitte*, 1865 Vintage	30 0

BURGUNDY.

Sparkling Red	31 0
Do. White	31 0
Still, extra fine	19 0

STEINWEIN.

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